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Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 8, Number 3 March 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

Washington State's employment picture brightened during February. The number of jobless individuals dropped 7,800 between January and February, while the number of employed persons increased by 8,800 over the previous month. The state's unemployment rate for February fell 0.4 of a percentage point, from a revised rate of 11.7 percent in January to 11.3 percent in February. (These data are not seasonally adjusted). Improved labor conditions in Washington State were due mainly to seasonal factors and to a healthier national economy. State labor market areas showing the largest February drop in unemployment were Yakima and Wenatchee, where improving weather conditions enabled outdoor work to resume in logging and agriculture.

Nationally, the economy appears to be moving into a genuine phase of expansion after nearly a full year of recovery. The Commerce Department's composite index of leading indicators

	Feb. 1984*	Jan. 1984*	Feb. 1983
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,800	2,038,900	2,009,300
Employment	1,809,200	1,800,500	1,739,700
Unemployment	230,600	238,400	269,600
State Rate	11.3	11.7	13.4
National Civilian Rate	8.4	8.8	10.4

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

advanced a brisk 0.7 percent in February following a healthy January gain. Preliminary estimates of Gross National Product (GNP) for the first quarter of 1984 were placed at 7.2 percent, more than one percentage point above the most optimistic projections. These measures of aggregate economic activity, which had showed signs of a slowdown during the previous quarter, now point to vigorous and continued expansion through the remainder of 1984. Nationally, the jobless rate fell for the sixth straight month, from 8.8 percent in January to 8.4 percent in February. (These data are not seasonally adjusted.)

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

General expansion of the nation's economy contributed to February and to over-the-year improvements in the state's manufacturing employment. Continued first quarter strength in consumer spending for housing and autos, and acceleration of business spending on new plants and equipment, are the prime contributors.

Durable Good Industries

The largest employment gains occurred in lumber and wood products, primary metals, machinery, and stone, clay and glass products. (See chart on page 7.) All of these industries have sizeable markets in either housing or autos; and all benefit from increased business spending on capital goods. Nationally, parallel gains in employment were reported in durable goods manufacturing.

Employment gains in housing-related manufacturing across the state, however, have lagged behind the brisk pace of national recovery. This is due to a relatively depressed housing market in the Pacific Northwest caused, in part, by a slowdown in regional population growth. Nationally, the number of new housing units authorized in February climbed 6.8 percent with every region except the West showing sizeable gains. The sluggish demand for Northwest housing is also reflected in declining prices. In a recent survey of 100 cities by National Relocation Services (a division of Sears-Roebuck), Portland and Anchorage were two of only 12 cities showing declines in the price of housing from July 1983 to January 1984. Housing starts nationally advanced a strong 11.2 percent in February to an annual rate of 2.2 million units, with multi-family construction leading the way. The heaviest construction of multifamily units, however, is in the sunbelt cities where population gains have led the nation.

The slower rate of employment recovery in the state's housing related industries is due also to the historically large export market for Northwest durable goods. The high price of American goods abroad continues to harm all domestic industries with sizeable foreign markets. In an initiative to open new foreign markets for Northwest timber products, the Federal Government has provided a $100,000 grant (with

an equal amount to be donated by the industry) for an international conference to demonstrate the benefits of wood housing to Latin America.

Because of "declining demand for Pacific Northwest lumber", the Seaboard Lumber Company, Seattle's last operating sawmill, announced that its manufacturing facility would close before April 30th. The decision will affect 120 millworkers and office staff. Seaboard, like other lumber companies, was faced with contracts to cut timber at prices higher than current and foreseeable sale prices. The contracts were negotiated before the dramatic drop in timber prices at the onset of the recession.

In other state manufacturing, aerospace posted an employment gain of 500 during February reflecting modest, but steady, hiring by the Boeing Company. Late last year Boeing forecast a jump of 3,000 in its payrolls during 1984. In a development with long-range implications for the stability of the state's aerospace industry, Boeing announced an agreement with three Japanese companies to explore the joint development, manufacture, and marketing of a medium size and medium range jet airliner. The venture would help Boeing meet increasing competition from Airbus Industries, the British-European commercial airline consortium. The agreement with Japan is expected to give Boeing jetliners an advantage in the expanding Asian airline market.

Non aerospace transportation posted a small February employment gain. Shipbuilding reported over 400 layoffs attributed to recurrent fluctuations in the boat manufacturing process. According to news reports, an additional loss of 400 jobs in shipbuilding was avoided when Tacoma Boatbuilding Company cut-back to a 32 hour work week and took other cost-cutting measures to offset reported cash-flow problems.

Non Durable Goods Industries

Large gains in state manufacturing employment during February were also reported in the food products industry, with a payroll jump of 900 over January. Most of the gain resulted from increased hiring at potato processing plants. This time of year, trimming of "bruised" potatoes is required to ensure the useability of the potato crop harvested and stored during the previous fall.

In a development which has positive implications for future employment in the state's food processing industry, Tree Top Inc. of Selah, Washington, announced a major new national marketing campaign. Already the nation's largest apple juice producer, Tree Top will take aim at the "100 percent fruit juice" market currently dominated by Hi-C and Hawaiian Punch. An expected surplus of apples in the mid-1980's will also encourage Tree Top to develop export markets, particularly in low-cost juice concentrates.

NON MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Key indicator and survey data for February, suggest that the hectic pace of consumer spending, which has thus far fueled the national economic recovery, may be slowing down. Seasonally adjusted retail sales edged down 0.2 of a percentage point nationally in February, after strong gains of 3.3 percent and 0.7 percent in December and January. (The latter figures are revised from earlier estimates which had showed much smaller gains.) Indications that consumer optimism may have peaked was evident from the Conference Board's index of consumer confidence, which slipped to 95.4 in February from 98.4 the previous month. These changes are due in part to a post-holiday shift in consumer activity and outlook, and to a normal spending slowdown during this advanced stage of the national recovery cycle.

Still, consumer spending remains very strong, and well above prior year levels. Although retail trade employment dropped by 3,700 statewide from January to February, payrolls were more than 16,000 above February 1983. (See chart on page 7.) The February decline was comprised, mainly, of layoffs due to completion of January inventory work and conclusion of special post-holiday retail sales campaigns. The state recovery in retail trade employment has generally kept pace with national gains over the past year; both have increased by six percent.

Significant gains in state non-manufacturing employment during February occurred in construction, wholesale trade, services, and government. (See chart on page 7.) Increases in service employment were concentrated in firms preparing income tax returns and in amusement and recreation establishments. The latter was boosted by the reopening of Yakima Meadows racetrack. The jump in government employment was also normal for this time of year, with the heaviest gains occurring in education. After December-January layoffs related to the winter vacation period, education employment normally rises in February.

The gain in construction activities is also normal for this time of year, as improved weather conditions permit outdoor work to resume. Still, construction employment in Washington State shows a slight decline from one year ago. The recovery in construction, which lags both national industry trends and the general state recovery, is due to a relatively weak housing market in the Pacific Northwest and to a halt in nuclear plant construction. The latter had employed more than 3,500 individuals one year ago.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK: THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

The surge in February indicators of national aggregate economic activity points to expansion through 1984, with consolidation of employment gains, and the prospect of further improvement. Although consumer spending may be slowing from the record advances of the past year, low business inventories and a pick-up in business spending are

expected to fuel steady growth in the months ahead. The most recent Commerce Department survey of business spending plans showed an increase of 13.6 percent in the dollar value of planned investments. The previous survey predicted a 9.9 percent increase. If the current national expansion followed normal patterns, it would persist through mid-1986. The average length of post World War II expansions is 45 months.

Concerns about large Federal budget deficits and fears that the economy may be expanding too rapidly, cast the only dark shadows on a generally bright economic picture. Continued growth in Gross National Product in the 6 to 7 percent range could create inflationary pressures and a return to higher interest rates. Although inflation actually slowed in February, several signs point to a possible acceleration in mid or late 1984. In a survey of 250 industrial companies by the National Association of Purchasing Managers, 43 percent of buyers reported higher prices for basic industrial materials. This is the largest number since July, 1981. Increases in the price of commodities, such as aluminum, steel, and copper, usually foreshadow a rise in the consumer price index.

In response to growing credit demands, major national banks raised their prime lending rate from 11.0 percent to 11.5 percent. Locally, Sea First, Rainier, and First Interstate Bank of Washington also raised their lending rates. In a related development, the Veteran's Administration announced an increase in its interest rate ceiling on home loans from 12.5 percent to 13 percent. According to spokespersons from the National Mortgage Bankers Association, significant declines should not occur in home buying unless interest rates reach the 14 to 15 percent range. Indeed, inflation and the expectation of higher interest rates have in the past swelled consumer spending for brief periods. Housing, autos, and major appliances have been the main beneficiaries of "anticipatory buying". Spending in advance of expected price increases, is already being cited as a prime reason for the boom in housing and auto sales. The fate of Washington State's labor force, employed heavily by interest rate sensitive industries, is tied closely to fluctuations in the prime rate and to Federal monetary policy.

Economists who doubt that inflation psychology is again taking hold, point to the February moderation in national consumer and producer prices, following a January surge that had caused much concern. Consumer prices in the Seattle-Everett area have risen even more slowly than the national rate over the past quarter.

The value of the American dollar abroad is also being closely watched. A precipitous decline in the dollar, triggering increased demand for domestic goods, would likely fuel inflation. Although the dollar's value against ten major

currencies fell by 2.5 percent last month, it remains nearly 10 percent higher than the year ago value. The recent gain in the value of the Japanese yen against the dollar is a positive sign for Washington State industries with sizeable Japanese markets.

Even if inflation and interest rates move higher in the second half of 1984, the quickened pace of capital spending and continued strength in home and auto sales should yield steady gains in employment for the Washington State labor force through 1984. Milder weather conditions in the immediate months ahead will aid agriculture and housing-related industries. "Anticipatory buying" by consumers may add to the normal seasonal pick-up in construction, and lumber and wood products.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE,
PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Feb. 1984 (Prel.)	Jan. 1984 (Rev.)	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan.84 to Feb.84	Feb.83 to Feb.84
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,585.6	1,578.8	1,528.6	1,526.0	+6.8	+57.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	275.6	272.4	270.5	271.9	+3.2	+5.1
Durable Goods	191.1	188.8	190.1	190.9	+2.3	+1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	39.9	39.1	38.0	36.6	+0.8	+1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.9	-0.1	+0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	+0.2	+0.5
Primary Metal Industries	13.4	13.2	11.7	11.8	+0.2	+1.7
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	9.0	8.9	7.5	7.5	+0.1	+1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.0	+0.1	+0.5
Machinery	26.5	26.0	25.3	25.4	+0.5	+1.2
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	15.6	15.1	14.8	14.8	+0.5	+0.8
Electrical Equipment	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.6	0.0	+0.4
Transportation Equipment	78.9	78.3	85.1	86.9	+0.6	-6.2
-Aerospace	62.6	62.1	68.8	70.3	+0.5	-6.2
Other Transp. Equipment	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.6	+0.1	0.0
Instruments & Related Prod	9.6	9.7	9.0	9.0	-0.1	+0.6
Misc. Manufacturing Ind.	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	+0.1	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	84.5	83.6	80.4	81.0	+0.9	+4.1
Food & Kindred Products	29.3	28.4	27.8	28.1	+0.9	+1.5
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.5	8.7	8.5	8.9	+0.8	+1.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	0.0	+0.3
Paper & Allied Products	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.8	-0.1	+0.2
Printing & Publishing	16.2	16.2	15.7	15.7	0.0	+0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.4	10.4	9.6	9.6	0.0	+0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.3	+0.1	+0.8
MINING & QUARRYING	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	+0.4
CONSTRUCTION	64.8	64.4	65.0	64.9	+0.4	-0.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	89.0	88.9	84.7	84.6	+0.1	+4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	395.1	398.4	372.6	375.0	-3.3	+22.5
Wholesale Trade	101.0	100.6	94.9	94.2	+0.4	+6.1
Retail Trade	294.1	297.8	277.7	280.8	-3.7	+16.4
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	92.2	92.3	89.6	89.2	-0.1	+2.6
SERVICES	328.2	325.6	317.1	314.6	+2.6	+11.1
GOVERNMENT	337.9	334.0	326.7	323.4	+3.9	+11.2
Federal	66.6	66.7	65.7	65.9	-0.1	+0.9
State & Local	271.3	267.3	261.0	257.5	+4.0	+10.3
Education	149.9	148.3	144.5	141.0	+1.6	+5.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private households employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date: March 30, 1984

Benchmark: 1983

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	February 1984 Preliminary 3/				January 1984 Revised				February 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,039,800	1,809,200	230,600	11.3	2,038,800	1,800,400	238,400	11.7	2,009,300	1,739,700	269,600	13.4
Bellingham SMSA	51,600	45,000	6,600	12.8	51,800	44,800	7,000	13.5	50,400	42,700	7,700	15.3
Bremerton SMSA	64,100	58,900	5,200	8.1	64,600	59,400	5,200	8.0	62,900	57,300	5,600	8.9
Olympia SMSA	58,200	51,600	6,600	11.3	58,000	51,300	6,700	11.6	57,700	50,200	7,500	13.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	901,400	819,200	82,200	9.1	901,700	819,400	82,300	9.1	881,800	784,200	97,600	11.1
Spokane SMSA	155,500	140,100	15,400	9.9	153,500	137,900	15,600	10.2	151,900	132,100	19,800	13.0
Tacoma SMSA	189,900	167,400	22,500	11.8	189,700	167,100	22,600	11.9	188,600	161,900	26,700	14.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	74,200	62,900	11,300	15.2	74,700	62,800	11,900	15.9	77,300	65,000	12,300	15.9
Yakima SMSA	86,400	69,500	16,900	19.6	85,700	67,700	18,000	21.0	85,800	68,200	17,600	20.5
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,740	32,000	5,740	15.2	37,580	31,210	6,370	17.0	37,130	30,290	6,840	18.4
Adams	7,260	6,070	1,190	16.4	7,490	6,150	1,340	17.9	6,590	5,640	950	14.4
Asotin	8,060	7,250	810	10.0	8,150	7,300	850	10.4	8,520	7,350	1,170	13.7
Clallam	19,540	16,310	3,230	16.5	19,860	15,910	3,950	19.9	19,430	15,730	3,700	19.0
Clark	93,170	85,080	8,090	8.7	93,560	84,490	9,070	9.7	94,230	82,130	12,100	12.8
Columbia	1,730	1,380	350	20.2	1,720	1,320	400	23.3	1,860	1,330	530	28.5
Cowlitz	33,030	28,140	4,890	14.8	33,500	28,400	5,100	15.2	33,480	27,370	6,110	18.2
Ferry	2,630	2,130	500	19.0	2,530	2,070	460	18.2	2,470	1,940	530	21.5
Garfield	1,220	1,090	130	10.7	1,210	1,090	120	9.9	1,070	950	120	11.2
Grant	23,580	19,810	3,770	16.0	23,300	18,890	4,410	18.9	21,720	17,840	3,880	17.9
Grays Harbor	28,430	24,010	4,420	15.5	28,510	23,680	4,830	16.9	31,840	26,520	5,320	16.7
Island	15,170	13,600	1,570	10.3	15,160	13,600	1,560	10.3	14,290	12,780	1,510	10.6
Jefferson	6,540	5,730	810	12.4	6,480	5,630	850	13.1	6,310	5,410	900	14.3
Kittitas	11,340	9,410	1,930	17.0	11,250	9,320	1,930	17.2	10,810	8,890	1,920	17.8
Klickitat	7,220	5,570	1,650	22.9	7,250	5,590	1,660	22.9	7,070	5,030	2,040	28.9
Lewis	24,260	20,370	3,890	16.0	24,400	20,220	4,180	17.1	23,580	19,170	4,410	18.7
Lincoln	4,220	3,980	240	5.7	4,170	3,880	290	7.0	3,860	3,540	320	8.3
Mason	10,480	9,170	1,310	12.5	10,630	9,130	1,500	14.1	10,590	8,860	1,730	16.3
Okanogan	15,710	12,280	3,430	21.8	15,520	12,140	3,380	21.8	15,370	11,860	3,510	22.8
Pacific	7,220	5,930	1,290	17.9	7,160	5,900	1,260	17.6	6,980	5,680	1,300	18.6
Pend Oreille	4,140	3,400	740	17.9	4,080	3,310	770	18.9	3,620	2,500	1,120	30.9
San Juan	3,620	3,240	380	10.5	3,580	3,180	400	11.2	3,280	2,870	410	12.5
Skagit	33,300	27,610	5,690	17.1	33,730	27,160	6,570	19.5	32,390	26,060	6,330	19.5
Skamania	3,060	2,140	920	30.1	3,060	2,070	990	32.4	3,010	2,050	960	31.9
Stevens	11,980	9,560	2,420	20.2	11,590	9,290	2,300	19.8	12,150	9,240	2,910	24.0
Wahkiakum	1,420	1,250	170	12.0	1,390	1,200	190	13.7	1,190	1,050	140	11.8
Walla Walla	25,950	22,400	3,550	13.7	25,830	22,310	3,520	13.6	24,480	21,200	3,280	13.4
Whitman	16,400	15,770	630	3.8	16,280	15,570	710	4.4	15,520	14,730	790	5.1

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin Counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

March 30, 1984
Benchmark 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	February 1984 Preliminary 3/				January 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,059,800	1,816,900	242,900	11.8	2,068,000	1,815,000	253,000	12.2
Bellingham SMSA	52,100	45,100	7,000	13.4	52,500	45,100	7,400	14.1
Bremerton SMSA	64,700	59,200	5,500	8.5	65,400	59,900	5,500	8.4
Olympia SMSA	58,800	51,800	7,000	11.9	58,800	51,700	7,100	12.1
King County	714,700	650,100	64,600	9.0	716,900	652,800	64,100	8.9
Snohomish County	194,600	172,600	22,000	11.3	196,500	173,200	23,300	11.9
Spokane SMSA	156,900	140,700	16,200	10.3	155,600	139,000	16,600	10.7
Tacoma SMSA	191,800	168,100	23,700	12.4	192,400	168,400	24,000	12.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	75,000	63,100	11,900	15.9	76,000	63,300	12,700	16.7
Yakima SMSA	87,600	69,800	17,800	20.3	87,400	68,300	19,100	21.9
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,190	32,140	6,050	15.8	38,220	31,460	6,760	17.7
Adams	7,360	6,100	1,260	17.1	7,620	6,200	1,420	18.6
Asotin	8,140	7,280	860	10.6	8,270	7,360	910	11.0
Clallam	19,780	16,380	3,400	17.2	20,230	16,040	4,190	20.7
Clark	93,970	85,450	8,520	9.1	94,800	85,170	9,630	10.2
Columbia	1,750	1,380	370	21.1	1,760	1,340	420	23.9
Cowlitz	33,410	28,260	5,150	15.4	34,040	28,630	5,410	15.9
Ferry	2,670	2,140	530	19.9	2,580	2,090	490	19.0
Garfield	1,220	1,090	130	10.7	1,230	1,100	130	10.6
Grant	23,860	19,890	3,970	16.6	23,730	19,050	4,680	19.7
Grays Harbor	28,770	24,110	4,660	16.2	29,000	23,870	5,130	17.7
Island	15,310	13,660	1,650	10.8	15,370	13,710	1,660	10.8
Jefferson	6,660	5,750	850	12.9	6,570	5,670	900	13.7
Kittitas	11,480	9,450	2,030	17.7	11,440	9,390	2,050	17.9
Klickitat	7,330	5,590	1,740	23.7	7,400	5,630	1,770	23.9
Lewis	24,560	20,460	4,100	16.7	24,830	20,390	4,440	17.9
Lincoln	4,260	4,000	260	6.1	4,220	3,910	310	7.3
Mason	10,590	9,210	1,380	13.0	10,790	9,200	1,590	14.7
Okanogan	15,950	12,330	3,620	22.7	15,820	12,230	3,590	22.7
Pacific	7,320	5,960	1,360	18.6	7,280	5,950	1,330	18.3
Pend Oreille	4,200	3,420	780	18.6	4,160	3,340	820	19.7
San Juan	3,650	3,250	400	11.0	3,630	3,200	430	11.8
Skagit	33,720	27,730	5,990	17.8	34,350	27,370	6,980	20.3
Skamania	3,120	2,150	970	31.1	3,140	2,090	1,050	33.4
Stevens	12,150	9,600	2,550	21.0	11,800	9,360	2,440	20.7
Wahkiakum	1,430	1,250	180	12.6	1,410	1,210	200	14.2
Walla Walla	26,240	22,500	3,740	14.3	26,230	22,490	3,740	14.3
Whitman	16,500	15,840	660	4.0	16,440	15,690	750	4.6

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jan. 1984 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	173,300	$450.85	$458.99	$440.83	38.9	39.5	38.4	$11.59	$11.62	$11.48
Lumber and wood	35,500	417.38	429.37	430.16	37.1	38.2	37.8	11.25	11.24	11.38
Primary metal industries	10,600	534.00	544.38	539.56	40.0	40.9	41.0	13.35	13.31	13.16
Fabricated metal products	6,600	462.88	480.78	490.42	38.8	40.3	40.1	11.73	11.93	12.23
Machinery	15,900	402.60	401.58	364.88	40.1	40.4	37.5	10.04	9.94	9.73
Food and Kindred products	20,900	374.14	365.77	349.02	38.1	37.4	36.7	9.82	9.78	9.51
Chemicals and allied products	5,100	530.04	538.87	493.44	42.0	42.7	41.5	12.62	12.62	11.89
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	35,700	604.04	610.03	659.09	35.7	35.8	36.8	16.92	17.04	17.91
Wholesale and retail trade	247,600	311.54	315.42	309.17	33.9	35.6	34.2	9.19	8.86	9.04

OVER 17.1
15.2 - 17.1
10.5 - 15.1
UNDER 10.5

FEBRUARY
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES